

North-Carolina Standard

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1857.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,
AND
AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Springs in Warren County.

We made a brief visit last week to Shocco Springs, Warren county, now under the management of Mr. Sessums. We left Raleigh in the morning, and arrived at Warrenton about half-past eight, where we took the hack for the Springs, about ten miles distant. We arrived at Shocco to dinner. The road between Warrenton and the Springs is in good condition, and the trip is a pleasant one and rapidly made.

We had not been to the Springs in Warren since 1850. Shocco has been decidedly improved during the period which has intervened.

The number of persons at Shocco was said to be about three hundred, and at Jones', some five miles distant, about one hundred. The numbers at the two places are, however, constantly fluctuating. Persons seeking health or pleasure go from Jones' to Shocco, from the latter to the former, and then to Warrenton from both places—the latter being the point near the Railroad from which visitors take their departure for the Springs; and thus there is always, during the watering season, a constant stream of travel through this part of the County.

(The establishment at Shocco is now managed in a superior manner, every attention being paid by the proprietor, Mr. Sessums, to the comfort of his guests. His table is richly and abundantly supplied, his servants are polite and attentive, and his rooms are well arranged and prepared for repose and comfort. He has a fine band of music, and every evening during the week the young people of both sexes, and sometimes the elderly ones, "chase the glowing hours with flying feet"—that is, they dance to their heart's content. It is true, that on these occasions, and on others, "soft eyes look love to eyes that speak again," yet it is not to be supposed that there are such things as "engagements" or "match-makings" at Shocco and Jones'. Being a very conscientious individual, and knowing nothing in this respect, we have felt it our duty to risk the above supposition. But really, we have seldom seen a more handsome or a more brilliant display of female beauty than we looked upon in the ball-room at Shocco, on Saturday and Monday evenings. The young men were of course gallant and attentive to the fair, and some of them were positively handsome.)

We drove over with a friend to Jones' Springs, and remained there the greater part of one day; and we regretted that we could not stay longer. We had an excellent dinner. Mr. Jones spares no pains to entertain his guests in the most agreeable manner.

The company at the Warren Springs is composed mostly of North-Carolinians, but we saw some Virginians, South Carolinians, Mississippians, Alabamians, and Georgians. The largest contributor of guests, with the exception of Warren County, is Edgecombe, as many as twenty having been there at one time from the latter County. We met many friends from various portions of the State, whom we were glad to see.

The season at Shocco will not close before the 25th of September. A tournament will be given on the 15th of September, and there will be balls and parties on the evenings of the 17th and 18th. The tournament will be of course attract a large number of visitors.

With such watering places as those in Warren, and with the Piedmont, in Stokes, the Warm Springs in Madison, the Sulphur Springs in Buncombe, the Piedmont, in Burke, the Wilson Springs, in Cleveland, the Catawba Springs, in Lincoln, and with the invigorating sea breezes at Nagshead and Beaufort, we can perceive no good reason why North-Carolinians should go North for health, recreation, or pleasure.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

The following is the official vote of this District:

	Judge, K. N.	Dowdell, Dem.
Montgomery,	1256	1106
Autauga,	548	683
Tallapoosa,	1394	1649
Chambers,	949	1139
Macon,	1316	1041
Russell,	955	887
Total,	6418	6505
		6418

Dowdell's majority, 87

Haywood Martin, a native of Johnston county, has been elected a representative from Dale county to the Legislature of Alabama. Mr. Martin is a thoroughgoing Democrat; and the friend who requests us to notice this good fortune of a Johnston County man, says "we miss him here about the Shelter."

Coal in the United States.

The last Scientific American contains an interesting article on the subject of the American Coalfields, accompanied by a map showing the extent of the coal formations. At a general glance, says the American, the whole triangular basin enclosed between the Alleghenies on the east, the great plains of the Far West, and the high lands of Upper Canada on the north, is one vast coal field. On closer inspection this may be divided into two, the great Pennsylvania field, covering almost the whole of that State and stretching down to the center of Alabama, and the Illinois coal field, which, with more or less interruption, extends from near the northern portion of Michigan into the northern portion of Arkansas. The immense partially-explored regions of the West have revealed coal at several points, which, in the absence of anything more definite, have been denoted by very strong black patches; but since the preparation of this map, a study of the surveys for the Pacific Railroad has brought to our knowledge the existence of coal at many additional points, one of which is at or near the northernmost bend in the Missouri. We cannot attempt, in a brief space, to continue the American, to explain the causes which are supposed to have produced the great deposits of valuable fuel which we find beneath the earth's surface, further than to remark that it is demonstrated to be wood, preserved from decay by an air-tight covering of earth, which has been converted into its present condition by the action of time, pressure, or heat, or of all combined. The eastern outskirt of the Pennsylvania field has been more fully roasted, or coked, and reduced to anthracite, while the Rhode Island field has been so intensely burned as to reduce it almost or quite to cinder.

The area of the coal beds of the United States and Territories is estimated by Prof. Rogers at 200,000 square miles, or four times the extent of North-Carolina; and this is believed to be far greater than the area of all the coal fields of Europe. Great Britain now mines 65,000,000 of tons each year, and the United States only about 9,000,000 tons annually. At this rate Great Britain will exhaust her fields most worked in 900 years, and her whole supply will be gone in 2,000 years more.

THE TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The latest intelligence is to the effect that the work of laying down the Atlantic cable is going on as satisfactorily as the best friends of the great enterprise could desire. Up to the present time about three hundred miles of the cable have been laid. The depth of the water into which it is now being submerged is nearly two miles. The laying of the cable from the shallow to the deep water was effected without difficulty. The signals from on board the steamer Niagara are everything that an electrician could desire. The steamers are heading west, with a moderately fair breeze, and the cable is being run out from on board the Niagara at the rate of about five miles per hour, and messages are being constantly received on shore.

Four American and four British steamers are engaged in laying the wire. The following is the latest flash on board the Niagara: "All well on board. All more and more trustful of complete success." When completed, the communication between the United States and Europe will be instantaneous. And what a wonderful result!—Liverpool speaking to New York, New York to New Orleans, and in a few years Memphis or New Orleans to San Francisco. If this effort now making in the Atlantic should succeed, there are persons now living who may witness a line of telegraph wire around the entire globe.

Supreme Court.

The following cases have been decided in the Supreme Court at Morganton, August Term, 1857.

NASH, C. J. Den on dem. of Reed v. Largent, from McDowell. Judgment affirmed.

Edmonston v. Shelton, from Jackson. Judgment affirmed.

Frances v. Love, in Equity, from Haywood. Bill dismissed with cost.

State v. Mott, from Caldwell. Appeal dismissed.

Dale v. Ray, from Yancey. Plaintiff has judgment, but pays cost.

Den on dem. of J. Stewart v. Rutherford. Judgment affirmed.

Hardy v. Andrews, from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed.

Doggett v. Scroggs, from Rutherford. Bill dismissed with cost.

PEARSON, J. Wilson v. Folger et al., from Henderson. Bill dismissed.

Bennick and wife v. Bowman et al., from Rutherford. Decree for amount reported.

Chastain v. Phillips, from Macon. Judgment reversed. Verdict de novo.

Black v. Peak, in Equity, from Yancey. Decree reversed.

Homesley v. Hogue, from Cleveland. Judgment affirmed.

State v. Boon, from Yancey. Judgment affirmed.

Stevenson v. Stevenson, from Alexander. Judgment reversed.

E. E. Greenlee and wife, v. McDowell, from Burke. Exceptions overruled. Report confirmed.

Fisher v. Allman. Pet. to re-hear granted. Decree reversed. Exception sustained.

BATTLE, J. Den on dem. of Patella and Drake, from Henderson. Judgment affirmed.

Mills v. Duffie, in Equity, from Rutherford. Account ordered.

Gunter v. Watson, from Jackson. Judgment reversed. Verdict de novo.

McDowell v. Butler, in Equity, from Burke. Decree sustained. Bill dismissed.

Den on dem. of J. H. Johnson v. Pendergrass, from Cherokee. Judgment affirmed.

Edis v. Oxford, from Caldwell. Judgment reversed. Nonsuit.

Waugh v. Brittain, from Surry. Reversed.

James and J. B. Patton v. Thomas J. Patton and others, from Buncombe. Pet. to re-hear dismissed.

Dugger v. Holsclaw and others, from Watauga. Decree for plaintiff.

By the Court remanded: J. Kilian, Adm'r. of J. Jones, v. Carroll, from Haywood; W. H. Thomas v. Adams, from Cherokee; M. Durham v. Green and others, from Rutherford.

Dismissed without prejudice: D. Taylor v. A. Harshaw and A. Taylor, from Cherokee; C. H. Hewerton v. Alexander, from Buncombe.

THE TRIBUNE QUIZZED.—The New York Tribune contains a long account of a negro whipping in Rogersville, Tenn., which is no doubt a quiz. Some wag has done up the Tribune again. The slaves of the South are much better off than the free negroes of the North. We venture to say that there is not one slave to-day, of the 300,000 in this State, who is suffering for meat or bread. Can the Tribune say the same for the free negroes and all the white people of New York?

The Triumph in the Fifth District.—A Public Dinner Respectfully Proposed.

The "American" triumph in the Fifth District is so brilliant and unmistakable, that a public dinner is respectfully suggested on the strength of it, to be accompanied with a number of patriotic toasts and speeches, several songs, and a variety of exhibitions calculated to exhilarate and elevate all who may be so fortunate as to attend. Mr. Walser, of Davidson, it is hoped, will be there; also, several others, including the Editors of the *Patriot* and *Flag*, who so distinguished themselves during the campaign by their chaste arguments and sparkling wit. One Collins (of Forsythe) will be present in full feather, and will make himself both useful and agreeable by opening the champagne bottles on the occasion. A splendid map of the public domain, showing the sphere of each citizen of the Fifth District, will be on exhibition; and it is expected that, before dinner, an active and interesting series of speculations will take place in the lands, as citizens who are entitled to shares, and who are in need of the ready cash, will be anxious to sell.

The following bill of fare, which we find in the last *Wilmington Herald*, will be presented on the occasion. The invited guest will be Talcott Burr, Jr., Esq., of the *Herald*, in compliment to his enterprise and good taste in being the first to bring out this bill of fare from the columns of an obscure Georgia paper:

A DINNER AS A DINNER.—We have received and published here, a bill of fare sent us from the mammoth "Root Hog or Die" establishment at Shekunk. It is but seldom such delicacies can be found at the best hotels, these hard times.

TABLE DE HOTE.—DINNER BILL OF FARE.

Tuesday, April, 1857.

Soups.—Mackerel, Chipmunk, Peans, Corncock, Frog, Bean, Viper, Beetle, Sunk.

Fish.—Boned Muskrat; Lizards with Jelly; Rats, fried in Buckwheat; Black Snakes, sliced; Doghead, in Pickles; Fillets of Mace with Clams; Herrick's Plasters, sugar; Snails on a half shell; Bull Terrier Pies; Stewed Liver; cold; Bologna Sausages; Peacocks stuffed with Cockroaches.

Relicues.—Corn Beef and Cabbage; Kangaroo; Parsnip Jelly; Mutton and Turnips; Hens, 26 years old.

Entrees.—Tenderloin of Jackass, in Lard; Croquets of Canary Bird; Sweet Bread of Wolves; Kittens, smothered in Oil; Dirty Stockings, boiled; Baked Brichlatte, and Macauli; Lapdog Chops, with Spinach; Bull Beef, Madeira Sauce; Stewed Groves, with Olives; Cats' Toes, Currant Sauce; Eagles' Feet and Pepper Sauce; Mackerel Feet, French style; Humming Birds; Cateup; Woodchucks; Ant Eaters; White Mice; Lobster Pie; Toad's Eyes, with Truffles; Legs of Bears; Toast and Lard; Zephyr's Eggs; breaded; Wasp Pies; Horse Pies, in Vinegar; Shirt tails, fried in Bran; Carrier Pie; Mice, rolled in Saw Dust.

Roads.—Pate de Rot; Saddle of Beef; Ox Galls; Grass of Cats' Liver; Cows' Light; Sows' Ears; Sheep's Pluck; Pork and Beans.

Game.—Wood Roosters; Owls, fried in hair, larded; Wolves; Buzzards; Grey Squirrels; Wild Cats; Skunks, with Oyster lining; Vultures, stuffed with Onions.

Vegetables and Desserts.—Apple Sauce; Turnips; Whales Blubber; Jelly; Oatmeal Fritters; Cabbages; Wormwood; Ice Cream, made last year; Horse Chesnuts; Sour Krum; Pigs' Whistles; Squash Puddings; Nigger Kisses, with Cream; Sorrel; Indian Meal Dumplings; Sow Milk; Crabs, frosted; Duck's Claws; Onions; Scotch Whisky Tart; Dried Apples; Bird's Nests, last year's.

Wines and Liquors.—Old Beer; Clam Broth; Root Beer; Santa Cruz Rum; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Dish Water, strong; Turnip Juice; Pale Ale; Rose-kran's Liquid Blacking; Curds and Whey; Twigg's Hair Restorative; Coffee Grounds; Lemon Beer; Holland Gin; Buttermilk; Weak Tea; Castor Oil; Tansey Bitters; Brandy, 37c per gallon; Jamaica Rum; Yankee Champagne; Dissolved Rat Tails; Bling Water; Gentile Broth; Weak Whiskey; Lucina Cordial; Congress Water; Hard Cider; Molasses and Water; Bottled Vinegar; Codfish Gravy; Mother's Relief; Lamsburg Rum.

Waiters are provided with wine cards and pencils.—Georgia Citizen.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRO-SLAVERY PARTY.—The New York Tribune thus notices the result in three old Whig States:

"The three old Whig States, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, elect twenty-two 'Democratic' to six 'American' Members of Congress and give an aggregate 'Democratic' majority of over 30,000. The People of those States comprehend the real issue—Slavery Extension against Slavery Restriction and vote for the party that combines the power with the will to uphold and advance the Pro-Slavery standard. They vote against the American party, not its radical idea, as tending, if supported in the South, only to divide and weaken the champions of Slavery Extension. Shall the North alone be blind to such obvious truths?"

The Tribune is grieved at the defeat of such men as Puryear of this State, and Etheredge of Tennessee. It says—

"Emerson Birdseide, late M. C. from Tennessee, has been run out by barely 127 majority in a poll of some 18,000 voters. He was an able, honest, independent Member, and lost his seat by voting against the Nebraska bill. Of the Southern Members who voted against that bill, not one will serve in the next House. Col. Benton, Louisiana Hunt, Tennessee Cullom, &c., were run out of the last Congress, and the rest, with Gen. Sam Houston, have now followed them."

All right. The Tribune grieves and we rejoice over the result.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—We have the following report from one of the largest rice plantations in Waccamaw:

WACCAMAW RIVER, August 20.—The weather is very warm—it has cleared off about two weeks steady rain. The rice crop promises fair, and should we not have a fresher, the crop will be good although very backward, as few planters will be able to begin harvesting before the middle of September. The corn crop is also good in the section of country.

The weather for the two weeks past has been most propitious for the crops. During the past few days pleasant and seasonable showers have visited portions of our District, cooling the air and invigorating vegetation of all kinds. The corn crop of this District is as promising for abundance as for years past. The product of Cotton will depend upon late or early frosts. If frost should appear later than usual, a middle crop may be made, but if it should be visited with frost about the usual time, we still think that not more than half a crop can be calculated on. But we can afford to lose a part of the cotton crop if our grain crop should continue as it now promises. From all quarters of our District we hear that a large yield of corn is anticipated.

Laurensville Herald, 21st inst.

We have now had for upwards of a week, exceedingly warm and oppressive weather. On Monday night we had a very refreshing rain, but to-day (Tuesday) is again hot and sultry.

Lancaster Ledger 19th inst.

Dr. T. G. Croft has shown us a bill of cotton pretty well opened, which was plucked on his Saluda plantation in Newberry District some eight or ten days ago. As it is the first open bill we have heard of in the upper portion of the State, we have thought it worth while to make a note of it for the benefit of our readers.

Greenville Patriot.

The State Fair.

The fifth annual Exhibition of the North-Carolina State Agricultural Society will commence in this City on the 20th of October next, and will continue four days.

We trust the Exhibition will be a full one, and successful in every respect. It is time that the planters, farmers and mechanics, and the ladies were making their arrangements to attend. The productions of the earth of all kinds for the present year give promise of being unusually full and valuable, and with proper attention there can be no lack of articles for exhibition.

We append the names of the officers of the State Society and of the Executive Committee:

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.—Hon. Thos. Ruffin, of Alamance, President; Rich'd. H. Smith, of Halifax, 1st Vice President; Jno. S. Dancy, of Edgecombe, 2d do.; Dr. W. R. Holt, of Davidson, 3d do.; Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of Orange, 4th do.; J. P. Huichins, Treasurer; T. J. Lemay, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. R. Pool, of Wake; C. L. Hinton, of Wake; W. N. Edwards, of Warren; Richard H. Smith, of Halifax; John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe; P. C. Cameron, of Orange; W. H. Jones, of Wake; W. A. Eaton, of Granville; and W. H. Whitaker, of Wake.

THE LIVE GIRAFFE.—Mr. R. H. Whitaker has disposed of this establishment to Mr. John N. Bunting, by whom in future the paper will be conducted. Mr. Whitaker retires, to engage in some business better suited to his feelings and more conducive to his health. "Mose" is now in clover. He is an Editor, sitting "under his own vine and fig tree," with the constitutional right to write as he pleases, and with sufficient constitution still left to bear him forward to success. It is not necessary that we should wish the new Editor good luck and increasing prosperity. He knows what we think of "Mose" and the interest we take in his welfare.

The Missouri Election.

The *St. Louis Republican* of Friday says that the result in Missouri is, that in 102 Counties heard from, Stewart's majority for Governor is thirteen, with the Counties of Dunklin and Ripley to hear from. Last year these two Counties gave the Democratic candidate for Governor 201 majority over both Benton and Ewing, and Buchanan 311 votes over Fillmore.

Mr. Stewart, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is therefore no doubt elected over Rollins, the Know Nothing and Black Republican candidate.

EAGLE MILLS RAILROAD MEETING.

Interested, as I am, in all that looks to the prosperity of our State, I take pleasure in communicating a short sketch of a demonstration at Eagle Mills on the 15th inst. in favor of the Salisbury and Virginia Railroad, via Mocksville.

The crowd in attendance, according to the best judges, would not fall short of 2500, including "young men and maidens, old men and children." The meeting was organized, and the President, Mr. Baggery, explained its object, and then introduced to the audience Dr. Parks, a member of the last Senate. The Doctor, though in feeble health, spoke with energy and emphasis on the immense importance of the contemplated work. He was followed by Maj. Postell and Rev. B. Clegg, whose speeches were well received by an attentive audience. Ginger bread and watermelons were spread before the vast assemblage in refreshing abundance, and of the surer at least "seven baskets full" were taken up by the provident matrons, in order to "feed the young ravens when they cry." Short speeches followed from Dr. Love and Messrs. Weaver and Merritt. A committee, consisting of the President and Messrs. Brown, Clegg, Love and Merritt, reported a series of resolutions, stating the necessity of such a road, and the determination, on their part, to labor for its construction. The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet at Mocksville, on the 15th of September prox.

A flag, the admiration of every one, floated gallily in the breeze from the centre of a lot which is to be presented to the President of the United States whenever he shall choose to make "Eagle City" his home. This flag was thirty feet long and eighteen wide. In the centre was a globe encircling the north, "and the land and low of country." Just above was a magnificent eagle, measuring twenty-two feet from tip to tip. He bore in his mouth a scroll, upon which was inscribed, "The Constitution and Union forever, with Liberty and Laws." He seemed to glory in his pride of place, and to look down upon the globe with a peculiar air of satisfaction. On other parts of the flag were designs representing the different industrial pursuits of our citizens.

The credit of getting up this meeting is due entirely to Mr. Andrew Baggery, who bears the whole expense, amounting to not less than \$250. This gentleman is chimerical in his views and visionary in his projects; yet he deserves well at the hands of our citizens, for the untiring zeal with which he labors to develop the resources of a region equalled by few and surpassed by none in point of natural capabilities. It is too beautiful to remain thus neglected. The soil is rich and admirably adapted to the growing of corn, wheat and tobacco. The hills are studded with large oaks and chestnut trees; while the water is pure, sweet and in all desirable abundance even for the most extensive manufacturing purposes. And, in all these natural facilities, the people are for the most part careless, inactive, and wanting in enterprise; and why? Simply for want of a market. Let this road be constructed, let these hills be furrowed with a railroad track, let the startling whistle of the steam engine echo through these valleys, and soon this languishing region will wear a new aspect, and "instead of the thorn shall come up the myrtle-tree." It would enhance the value of property, disseminate intelligence, and inspire energy; many a waste place shall be made glad, and many a heart shall be made to rejoice.

STEEL PEN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Did you ever teach school—I mean a real old-fashioned "old field school"? If you never did, I am not surprised that you should grumble at your correspondents, now and then, about the length of their "articles," their dreadful chirography, and other et cetera pertaining to a great majority of our "able writers."

It is my fortune, or misfortune perhaps, Messrs. Editors, to be a school master, and I have frequently thought that my vocation is one in which every man, who has any notion of turning Editor, should serve an apprenticeship, say for five years at least; and if by that time he cannot come up to the following, he is totally unfit to conduct a school or edit a public journal. The school master must never lose his temper, never. He must always be "there." He must allow Old Bill Crusty's children a "few extra privileges," because they are "mity" timid little things, and he "don't want 'em cowed;" while at the same time Old Widow Vinegar Cried declares to her stars that she "lends to no man who makes a 'defiance.' He must teach the children morality, and at the same time their parents swear like "troopers" before them at home. He must be "instant in season and out of season." In short, he must be "all things to all men," and at the same time perfectly consistent with himself.

Such, Messrs. Editors, are a few of the "heavy qualifications" required of the school master. There is one other, however, that I must mention, and though last, it is not least. The children must be

taught to compose, and the teacher must "correct" their compositions. Now he is in for it. With a countenance big with despair, he receives the lithe scraps of paper denominated "compositions," by Dick, Tom, and Harry, filled with unintelligible hieroglyphics, all of which the master must transcribe, or rather translate and arrange for the edification of the young hopefuls aforesaid. This task the master is expected to perform as part of his known duty, all in good humor; and although he frequently feels like passing over the compositions, and "correcting" the writers, he must keep cool, for loss of temper would be conclusive evidence that he is not fit to occupy so honorable a position.

It is impossible, Messrs. Editors, to describe the perplexity of the teacher in such cases. Suffice it to say, that after strong injunctions to the writer not to "plagiarize," and after quarrelling, fretting, and scolding (in good humor) till his patience becomes threatening, over *bad compositions*, it is certainly a great relief to the poor "bedeviled" school master to receive something like the following, which, with one or two exceptions, I transcribe, verbatim et literatim. Here it is:

COMPOSITION ON THE FROGS

The funest that creep the ground or fly the air it is the frog. He have his trials by the jump but then he holds himself quite cool for when you see him he give a jump into the water deep. There when you see him over muddy deep all in his Sunday best he plung into the water. Their eyes is on top of their heads. The frog that neither walk nor but she goes it with a jump poor harmless thing will catch all the flies that to eat. See him a pond adown he ker-rug into the water deep.

Such, Messrs. Editors, is a "specimen." Would you "correct" the writing or the writer? Please inform A SCHOOL MASTER.

For the Standard.

A CORRECTION IN THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

It is stated in Lippincott's great Gazetteer, a work of high authority, that the top of the Black Mountain in this State is 6941 feet above the sea. Now the North-Carolina mountains are very high—fifteen of them are the highest on this side of the Rocky Mountains. But the number given above (6941) is rather beyond what they are fairly entitled to. The late most deeply lamented Dr. Mitchell discovered that the top of the Black Mountain was 5508 feet above Morganton, in 1835. A few years since it was ascertained, by the Railroad survey, that Morganton is 1200 feet above tide water. So it results from Dr. Mitchell's measurement that the top of Black Mountain is 6708 feet above the level of the sea. A very strong confirmation of this early measurement by Dr. Mitchell, is the fact that Prof. Guyot, of Princeton, estimating from a different point on the same Railroad survey, decided that the top of the Black Mountain was 6701 feet high. This peak is called Mt. Mitchell in various works on Geography, such as Morse's, S. A. Mitchell's, Harper's Gazetteer, &c., and its height is there marked as 6476, because until this Railroad survey Morganton was thought to be only 968 feet above the ocean.

For the Standard.

THE WESTERN SENTINEL.

For the triumphant election of Mr. Scales, in the Sixth District, very much is due to this sterling little Democratic sheet published at Winston. It has been conducted with marked spirit and ability during the campaign, and nobly has it met all the issues involved in this bitter contest. To the opposition it has been an evil genius, haunting them at every step, and would not "down at their bidding." It has been a thorn in their sides that no subterfuge could extract—a speaking trumpet that no abuse could silence. Passion and prejudice have been arrayed against it, but it may know for its consolation that "it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones." The Democracy of this District may be proud of the Western Sentinel and its energetic Editors.

STEEL PEN.

From the New York Times.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM.—The Surrogate yesterday decided that Emma Augusta Cunningham is not the widow of Harvey Burdell, and directed the issue of letters of administration to Dr. Burdell's next of kin. The Surrogate says he has not been left in doubt as to the justice of the decision. The following are, in brief, the reasons for the decision:

1. The marriage was clandestine—and there is no presumption in favor of a secret marriage, neither preceded nor followed by cohabitation.
2. The clergyman selected was unknown to the parties.
3. The place appointed was distant from the decedent's residence.
4. The only witness chosen to be present was one of the daughters of the claimant.
5. The witness is contradicted by her own statements made upon oath at different times, and by other evidence.
6. The certificate of the marriage affords no evidence of identification.
7. The certificate is incorrect as to the name of the decedent, and evinces ignorance or error as to the place of the ceremony.
8. There were suspicious circumstances attending the transaction.
9. The marriage was not notified by the claimant to any member of her family save one.
10. There was no private or public act or acknowledgment, no cohabitation, but the alleged parties lived as persons not married.
11. On the part of the claimant there were confidential relations with another person in respect to whom the decedent charged improper intimacy.
12. The terms of the settlement of the suits alleged to have led to the marriage, are in writing, and exclude the assertion of other terms.
13. The marriage took place after the settlement had been concluded and carried out.</